

study, Edward Rozek's *Allied Wartime Diplomacy: A Pattern of Poland*, has covered the subject extensively. Rozek's book, however, was published in 1958 and was based mainly on documents made available to the author by the wartime Polish premier, Stanisław Mikołajczyk. Naturally, since that time substantial new materials have become available, and Professor Lukas's book, which takes them into account, is a welcome addition.

The book is not only thoroughly researched but also well written and organized. The author avoids unnecessary conclusions and lets the facts speak for themselves. His style is concise, almost crisp, which not only adds to the lucidity of his presentation, but also intensifies the drama of the events which he describes. He ably traces the interaction among the main factions involved: the Roosevelt administration, the Polish government-in-exile in London, the American *Polonia*, the Soviet government, and the Lublin Committee sponsored by Stalin. The dilemma facing the United States at that time, with its sincere desire to help Poland on the one hand, and its sheer inability to render much assistance in the face of the determined opposition by the Soviet Union on the other, is clearly stated. The desperate efforts of American politicians to resolve this problem, which, unfortunately, bordered on duplicity at times, are reviewed in some detail.

For students of international politics the most interesting parts of the book are perhaps those describing the unintended consequences of some of the participants' actions. Roosevelt's well-intentioned, but empty, words of encouragement to Sikorski and Mikołajczyk during their visits to Washington complicated the efforts of Churchill, who was trying to impress the Poles with the gravity of their position. The uncompromising stand by the American *Polonia*, supporting the Polish government-in-exile and pushing President Roosevelt in the same direction, had similar effects. As a result, the Poles' illusions about the ability of the United States to help them were perpetuated and this made them reluctant to negotiate with the USSR. In any case, given Stalin's determination to subjugate Poland, it is quite possible (and Professor Lukas seems to share this view) that a more moderate Polish stance would not have helped and the outcome would have been the same. The fact remains, however, that the Poles did not give it a try and the United States unwittingly contributed to this.

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THE POLISH UNDERGROUND STATE: A GUIDE TO THE UNDERGROUND, 1939–1945. By *Stefan Korboński*. Translated by *Marta Erdman*. East European Monographs, 39. Boulder, Colo.: *East European Quarterly*, 1978. x, 268 pp. \$16.00. Distributed by Columbia University Press, New York.

NOTHING BUT HONOUR: THE STORY OF THE WARSAW UPRISING, 1944. By *J. K. Zawodny*. Hoover Institution Publication 183. Stanford and London: Hoover Institution Press and Macmillan, 1978. 328 pp. + 8 pp. plates. \$12.95.

The two books under review complement each other, and readers are advised to start with Korboński's concise guide to the Polish underground, which discusses its origins, structure, and operation. Among other material, the guide contains a summary of the Warsaw Uprising of 1944 and its antecedents (for example, the form operation "Tempest" took in the provinces), as well as a description of the political aftermath of the insurrection in the capital city. Without this short and factual introduction, written by the former chief of the civil resistance movement under the German occupation, the story of the Warsaw insurrection as such might have been more difficult for Western students of World War II—especially those of the younger generation—to understand.

One of Korboński's most significant contributions to scholarship is chapter 18, in which he deals with the extermination of the Jews by the Nazis and the help supplied to the Jews by the Poles and the Polish resistance movement. The author rightly argues that the latent anti-Semitism of certain segments of the Polish population was not the reason for Hitler's choice of Poland as the main extermination site for the Jews, who were also being slaughtered en masse in the Reich, in the concentration camps of Dachau and Sachsenhausen, for example. The real reason for the Nazis' selection of Poland had to do with the stern requirements of military logistics. Of all the European Jews marked for extermination by Hitler, the majority (three and a half million) were already in Poland. German railroad transportation lines were overburdened by the war effort. Consequently, it was much simpler to build extermination camps in the country where the majority of the Jews were already living. The best example of the primacy of the strategic factor was the construction in Auschwitz (Oświęcim)—near the borders of Germany, Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia, and Hungary—of the largest extermination camp, a project designed to shorten the transport of victims.

Korboński's book contains a list of nearly two hundred Poles who were murdered by Germans because of the assistance they gave the Jews. The Poles currently form the largest group of people honored by the Israeli Institute of National Memory, Yad Vashem, as "the just ones among nations." Commemorative trees are planted to perpetuate their memory. Many more Poles are still being considered for the honor.

One of the most dramatic and tragic events of World War II, the Warsaw Uprising (continuing sixty-three days, from August 1 to October 2, 1944), has inspired only a few works in Western languages (Bór-Komorowski, Kranhals, Ciechanowski). Consequently, Zawodny's scholarly contribution is doubly welcome. As the author stresses in his preface, the purpose of his book is not to discuss the Polish underground army, which was responsible for the insurrection and carried it out with the assistance of civilians, but to focus on the actual fighting in Warsaw and its far-reaching diplomatic repercussions.

The author, who participated in the uprising and has written the classic *Death in the Forest: The Story of the Katyń Massacre*, devoted some eleven years of research to his new topic. The result fully corresponds to the magnitude of the effort. In carrying out his research, he visited seven countries, interviewed seventy-six former participants in the events, and collected a tremendous amount of sources in five languages, including Russian. The understandable emotional involvement of the author does not interfere with a basically scholarly approach to the subject. The presentation is a model of condensation: two hundred and nine pages of small print, supplemented by one hundred and eight pages of documents and an impressive bibliography. It is an admirable achievement!

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POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS
IN ENGLISH. By *Norman Davies*. Newtonville, Mass.: Oriental Research
Partners, 1977. xxii, 185 pp. \$13.00.

Norman Davies should be congratulated for his initiative in preparing a much needed bibliography of historical works on Poland in the English language. This was no easy task, and the promise of a second, improved edition should be treated as an appeal to us to send additional titles to the author to help fill existing gaps. In fact, the volume contains a note to the reader (p. 187) to this effect.

Among the lacunae are several works by Bóbr-Tylingo, John Kulczycki, Damian Wandycz, Piotr Wandycz, Andrzej Walicki, Hans Kohn, and Anna Cienciala. Still, these omissions alone do not seriously detract from the usefulness of the bibliography.